

Former Maui Women Claims Big Estate

Contending that she was the common-law wife of the late William C. Parke, and as such is entitled to one-half of the estate, which is valued at nearly a quarter of a million dollars, Frances L. Parke has filed in circuit court, through her attorneys, Andrews & Pittman, a petition asking that she be declared an heir-at-law of the deceased, and that the estate be closed and one-half of it distributed to her.

According to the petition, Mrs. Parke became the wife of the late Mr. Parke on November 15, 1912, "and lived with the said William C. Parke, deceased, from the said day up to the date of his death."

Mrs. Parke, according to her attorneys, is a sister of Mrs. Mary Atchery, her maiden name having been Leloe. Prior to her purported marriage with the late Mr. Parke, she was the wife of one Kunewa of Maui, but divorced him, the attorneys say.—Star-Bulletin.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL
MARKETING DIVISION.

Wholesale only.

Week ending, June 1, 1918.

Small consumers cannot buy at these prices.

Island butter, lb.	40 to 45
Eggs, select, doz.	65
Eggs, No. 1, doz.	63
Eggs, Ducks, doz.	55
Young roosters, lb.	50 to 55
Hens, lb.	35 to 38
Turkeys, lb.	None
Ducks, Musc. lb.	35
Ducks, Pekin, lb.	35
Ducks, Haw. doz.	8.50

Vegetables and Produce

Beans, string, green	.03
Beans, string, wax, green	.04
Beans, Lima in pod	.03 1/2
Beans, Maui red	10.00
Beans, small white	11.00
Peas, dry Is. cwt.	9.00
Beets, doz. bunches	.30
Carrots, doz. bunches	.40
Cabbage, cwt.	.02 1/2
Green peppers, bell	.07
Green peppers, chili	.06
Potatoes, Is. Irish	1.75 to 2.50
Potatoes, sweet, red	1.75
Potatoes, bunch	.15
Tomatoes	.04 to .05
Green peas, lb.	.08
Cucumbers, doz.	.50
Pumpkins, lb.	.01 1/2 to .02

Fruit

Bananas, Chinese, lb.	.01
Bananas, Cooking, beh.	1.25
Figs, 100	1.00
Grapes, Isabella, lb.	.03
Limes, 100	.50 to .70
Pineapples, cwt.	1.80 to 2.00
Papayas, lb.	.01 1/2 to .02
Strawberries, lb.	.20

Livestock

Cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are slaughtered and paid for on a dressed weight basis.

Dressed Meats

Hogs, 150 lb and over	.20
Beef, lb.	.14 to .15
Veal, lb.	.14 to .15
Mutton, lb.	.18 to .20
Pork, lb.	.25 to .27

Hides, Wet Salted

Steer, No. 1, lb.	.15
Steer, No. 2, lb.	.13
Steer, hair slip	.10
Kips, lb.	.13
Goat, white	.30 to .40
Tallow	.10

Feed

Corn, sm. yel. ton	105.00
Corn, lg. yel. ton	97.50 to 100.00
Corn, cracked, ton	100.00 to 107.00
Barley, ton	76.00
Scratch Food ton	100.00 to 105.00
Oats, ton	80.00
Middling, ton	67.00
Hay, wheat	50.00 to 52.00
Hay, alfalfa	42.00 to 45.00
Barley Middling	67.50

He Knew The Place

"The boys," said the teacher in the juvenile Sunday-school class, "our lesson today teaches us that if we are good while here on earth when we die we will go to a place of everlasting bliss. But suppose we are bad, then what will become of us?"

"We'll go to a place of everlasting bliss," promptly answered the small boy at the pedal extremity of the class.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Worth Trying

"What do they mean by poetic license?" Does a poet have to pay for a license?"

"No. If he did we'd have fewer poets."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Infield

"I want a book for a high school boy."

"How about Fielding?"

"I dunno. Got anything on baserunning?"—Louisville Court-Journal.

... In The Churches ...

MAKAWAO UNION CHURCH

A. Craig Bowdish, Minister.
10:00 Sunday School.
11:00 Morning service in recognition of "The Red Cross at Home."

MODERN THRIFT

A. Craig Bowdish, Minister.
"Modern Thrift" takes on a great importance in the light of today's war activities. Former attempts at world domination have been comparatively slight and never the work of a carefully worked out plan. Alexander the Great died early from dissipation and his generals soon separated through jealousy. The Caesars on the Roman hills sent their legions far into conquered lands, but the day came when few regretted the advance of Goth and Vandal upon the Eternal City because justice had been forgotten and honesty was neglected. Charlemagne held only the shadow of Rome's former greatness. Napoleon held all by military might and the power of his own brain. And his star set amid the clouds that rested over St. Helena.

Today the world menace is far more serious for it is the result of a century given to planning and a half century of preparation. The leader is a man of personally clean habits who is obsessed with the idea of Germany's world conquest. He is surrounded by men who give their whole time and thought to this. The whole nation under them has submitted to have the leaders do their thinking for them. The German menace is a movement that does not rest on the career of any one man. It therefore continues until suppressed by forces outside of itself.

To meet this world crisis the Allied nations have organized the greatest voluntary co-operation the world has ever seen. The biggest pooling of interests and property that the world has ever attempted. This has been done and continues in a spirit that came into the world in the early days of Christianity.

In the fending of the early church the primitive Christians were closely associated together. Believing that their leader, Jesus Christ, was coming again soon, they did not believe that they needed to save money or make more. So they sold their possessions, pooled the proceeds and "parted them to all, according as each man had need." This was a new spirit in the world. It has had a real place through the centuries. It has now spread until it includes half the human race that the war for democracy may be won.

But we of today must make this co-operation one for production and saving no less than for spending. As a war of nations each individual contributes his share. The more thrift he exercises the more he speeds the day of peace. The more he saves and loans to the government, the more he hastens the day of victory and the freedom of the world.

REASONS FOR THRIFT AND HOME SERVICE

By Rev. J. Charles Villers,
(Church of the Good Shepherd.)

I have been asked by our local representative of what might well be called "The National Society of Thrift" to say a few words on the subject of "Thrift," not alone because he asks it, but because the Government at Washington requests that such a word be spoken, if possible, from every pulpit in the country, at this time. I have also been asked by the local representative of "The Home Branch" of the American Red Cross to say a word in its behalf.

First then as to the Home Service Branch. The object of this branch of the American Red Cross, as I see it, is to make our religious faith and fellowship instinct with life, by rendering whatsoever service that sympathy would suggest should be rendered, to our friends and neighbors, who have husbands, or brothers, or sons, bearing the burden and heat of the day in connection with the war, and to whom such service, wisely, and sympathetically rendered, may prove of great assistance. St. James reminds us that one phase of pure and undivided religion is to visit and care for the fatherless and widows in their afflictions. The Home service branch of the American Red Cross proposes to do this and more than this. It might well be called the "whatsoever" section of the Red Cross, for there is scarcely anything which comes within the pale of the family life of those whose loved ones are in the active service of our country which will not have the sympathetic interest of those engaged in this "Home Service." And such service, if well and wisely rendered, will prove of first importance to the community by

the unifying influence it will exert. To be well done it must be done with poise as well as piety, with sympathy as well as pity. It will, I am sure, be so done in this community, and its results will be good.

And now a word on the subject of Thrift. The times in which we live are critical times. All times are critical times. But some times are more critical than are other times. Such are the times in which we live. We are dealing with questions that have not only to do with the affairs of the fleeting moment, but which have far-reaching issues—the very root questions of society. But we are moving forward from day to day without undue fear and apprehension. We hope and believe that the future is ours not for defeat but for victory. It is, if we all do our duty. If we cannot do all we wish to do, we may do all we can and should do to win the war. War is a great crime against civilization, and against humanity, but this war is a crime for which the American people are not responsible. The guilt of that crime lies elsewhere. There is abundant evidence, and it is constantly accumulating, as to who is responsible for the war. They are responsible for it who thought that by war they could bring the civilized world under their dominance, and who treated nations, peacefully inclined, with contempt and contumely; who laughed at, and derided international laws, and swept them aside as of no moment. Yes, and did even worse, so far as America is concerned, for they abused her hospitality and patience, and by numerous agencies spread the seeds of sedition from one end to the other, throughout the country. They made promises to us which they never kept, and never meant to keep, and excused themselves for breaking them by the flimsiest subterfuges. It was not until patience had ceased to be a virtue that America went to war.

We are now at war, and at war with a good conscience, and with determination never to sheath the sword until the world is safe for democracy. Our cause is a righteous one, and for that reason we should be willing and glad to make sacrifices for it. One means by which we can help to win the war is by "Thrift." When we speak of thrift we use a word which in definition comprehends two other words—economy and frugality.

By Thrift we can save money, more or less, according to our circumstances, with which to buy War Saving Stamps. By economy and frugality we can go without whatever is not necessary to life and health. And by the same token we can, perhaps, ourselves, produce some of the necessities of life, thereby adding to the sum total of food that must be sent to our soldiers and sailors, and to those who are our allies in this holy cause, whose lack is far greater than our own.

In a pamphlet issued by the government at Washington, twenty ways of practicing thrift or economy are suggested. Not all of these are available to us of these Islands. But several of them are. These I will name. (1) Avoidance of all unnecessary travel, by rail, by water, or by motor car. (2) By buying clothes not only for appearance but for wearing qualities, and by keeping our old clothes in good repair, and wearing them until they are threadbare. (3) By abstaining from luxuries, including amusements for which we have to pay. What we can save by these means, and by other sacrifices we are urged to put into War Saving Stamps and Liberty Bonds. Of course we must recognize that "all work and no play" tends to dullness and monotony. Recreation is almost as much a need as is food. But any form of recreation or amusements overdone makes for "unthrift," and some would say, shows a defect in character.

The secret of true thrift is forethought. It consists not only in saving, but in investing wisely what we have saved.

No better investment can be made at this time by one who loves his country than that which his country asks of him. This war is a most costly one. The monthly bill, we are told, to be paid by the national treasury will soon be two billion dollars. Stupendous as is that figure, the end to be gained, and that will be gained, is such as will be a blessing to coming generations. And it is not to be forgotten that when the government at Washington urges us to invest in War Stamps, and Liberty Bonds, it is not asking us to put our money into a bag with holes in it. Rather it is asking us to regard it as seed to be planted in good soil which will be fruitful for others and also for ourselves. Our money is to be put to good use, to high moral purpose—the redemption of peoples who, for the moment, at least, are en-

slaved. And when that purpose is achieved, our money will begin to come back to us, until we have received every dollar we have invested, with good interest added to it.

MAUI BRIDE-TO-BE VISITS BIG ISLAND, FUTURE HOME

Miss Margaret A. Rodrigues of Wailuku, Maui, whose engagement to Mr. John T. Osorio of this city was announced some time ago, has been on a visit to this island, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Charles P. Bento, also of Wailuku. They left yesterday on

the Mauna Kea for their home on the Valley Island, expressing themselves as more than delighted with what they had seen of Hawaii.

While here Miss Rodrigues and Mrs. Bento saw more of the Big Island and its beauties and points of historical interest than many residents of Hilo have been privileged to enjoy. Their visit included Kalapana, Kapoho, and all of Kau as well as the volcano and its environs. In Kau they were the guests of Dr. A. T. Roll who have recently gone to that district from Hilo.

The marriage of Miss Rodrigues

and Mr. Osorio has been indefinitely postponed, awaiting the draft, and Mr. Osorio's status in that call. Although entitled to deferred classification, since he is the head of a business house in this city, and his absence will mean that the house will have to be closed, Mr. Osorio did not ask exemption. He is in Class 1-A, and confidently expects to be called into service next Monday.

Miss Rodrigues is a piquante brunette, and made many admirers for herself by her charm and beauty while she was on this island.—Hawaii Herald.

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It is lighting rural railway stations and construction camps. It is lighting the camps of United States troops on the Mexican border and it is disclosing heretofore undreamed-of beauties in the depths of Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. Altogether, over 15,000 Delco-Light plants are in operation, and Delco-Light offices are to be found in almost every part of the world.

Delco-Light is a complete electric plant—the engine and dynamo in one compact unit combined with a set of specially built and wonderfully efficient batteries for the storing of current. The plant is so simple a child can care for it, and so economical that it actually pays for itself in time and labor saved. It operates on either kerosene, gasoline or natural gas.

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